



Step 1: The Pseudocode

1. Create a container for flashcards.
2. Each flashcard has a front (question) and a back (answer).
3. Clicking a flashcard flips it.
4. Load 10 flashcards into the DOM.
5. Style the flashcards to animate the flip.

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Step 2: The HTML Skeleton

```
<div id="flashcard-container">
  <!-- Cards will be injected here -->
</div>
```

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Step 3: Sample Flashcard Data (in JavaScript)

```
const flashcards = [
  { question: "What does HTML stand for?", answer: "HyperText Markup Language" },
  { question: "What is the purpose of CSS?", answer: "To style HTML content" },
  // ... add 8 more
];
```

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Step 4: JavaScript to Create and Inject Flashcards

```
const container = document.getElementById("flashcard-container");

flashcards.forEach((card, index) => {
  const cardDiv = document.createElement("div");
  cardDiv.classList.add("card");

  cardDiv.innerHTML = `
    <div class="card-inner">
      <div class="card-front">${card.question}</div>
      <div class="card-back">${card.answer}</div>
    </div>
  `;

  cardDiv.addEventListener("click", () => {
    cardDiv.classList.toggle("flipped");
  });

  container.appendChild(cardDiv);
});
```



Step 5: CSS for Styling and Flip Animation

```
#flashcard-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-wrap: wrap;
  gap: 20px;
  justify-content: center;
}

.card {
  width: 200px;
  height: 150px;
  perspective: 1000px;
  cursor: pointer;
}

.card-inner {
  position: relative;
  width: 100%;
  height: 100%;
  transition: transform 0.6s;
  transform-style: preserve-3d;
}

.card.flipped .card-inner {
  transform: rotateY(180deg);
}

.card-front,
.card-back {
  position: absolute;
  width: 100%;
  height: 100%;
  backface-visibility: hidden;
  padding: 20px;
  box-shadow: 0 4px 8px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);
  border-radius: 10px;
  background: #fefefe;
}

.card-back {
  background: #ffefd5;
  transform: rotateY(180deg);
}
```



Why We Built It This Way
